

## VIRGINIA HISTORY AS MARKED BY DRESS

Interesting Changes in Styles that Followed Each Other in the Period from the Year 1607 to the Year 1640.

When John Smith wrote his delightful history of the Virginia settlement, in the year 1608, he said: "We had far too many gentlemen adventurers amongst us. Out of one hundred colonists there were fifty-two gentlemen, besides Master Robert Hunt, the preacher, and Master Thomas Walton and William Wilkinson, the churchgoers."

The London Company advised each emigrant to take with him to Virginia "a Monmouth cap, three shirts, one suit of canvas, one pair of garters, three falling bands, one waistcoat, one suit of frieze, one suit of broadcloth, three pairs of silk stockings and one dozen pairs of points."

### Prevailing Style.

The prevailing style of English dress in the year 1607 required that a gentleman should wear a broadcloth doublet, a lace-trimmed ruff and a pointed beard. A strange fashion of the court of King James, of padding and stuffing the breeches, which made them go by the name of farthingale breeches, was doubtless adopted in modesty by the Virginia colonists, as the padding was considered a protection against arrows and rapers. A portrait of Sir Edwin Sandys, president of the Virginia Company, is a good example of the dress just described, and the original prints furnish the clue as to what John Smith wore when he was getting his fill of adventure as the leader of the Jamestown colony.

In the portraits of the Earl and Countess of Somerset—many times reproduced—may be seen the costumes worn by the English nobility at this period. There were no radical changes in fashions from 1550, the middle of Queen Elizabeth's reign, to the time when Charles I. ascended the English throne, in 1625. The changes, if any, at Jamestown may have been due to the tailor, or to his necessity of making the best use of materials in hand.

### First Virginia Women.

The first women to come to Virginia were Mrs. Thomas Forrest and her maid, Anne Burras, who soon after married John Laydon and became the first bride on American soil. Mrs. Forrest, who doubtless, like other women, was fond of being modish, probably wore a gown of prunella opening over a broadcloth petticoat, a stiffened lace ruff and a white linen collar, shaped over the ruff in the back. A modified farthingale supported her dress, which hung to the ground in heavy plaits. The trimming on her bodice was of silk galloon, the design being outlined with gold thread.

Mr. Thomas Forrest, who was a gentleman of the period of James I., when correctly attired had on a doublet and padded breeches of colored velvet or cloth, fastened together in points, with long oversleeves hanging from his shoulders, and a stiff collar band of starched linen. His silk stockings were fastened with garters tied in a bow at one side, and his felt hat was ornamented with an embroidered band and a short plume of feathers.

### Fashions in 1625.

By the year 1625, in Virginia, the thoughts of people of quality began to be very busy with fashions. Charles I. then reigned in England, and the Virginia House of Burgesses held its sessions in the church at Jamestown. The representatives came in barges from their river plantations, and were usually accompanied by their wives and daughters, who took this opportunity to show off their fine apparel, in which the London fashions, that seem to have been not only the chief amusement of the women, but a matter of great moment to both sexes, were strictly followed.

A Virginia gentleman then wore a long soft skin with a low-cut bodice, finished with square tabs about the waist; full sleeves, a little below the elbow, with soft ruffles of rich lace; a wide collar of the same lace, worn over the shoulders, but leaving the throat and neck exposed. Soft breast-knots of

ribbon were also much in vogue. The hair was usually curled over the brow, falling to the shoulders in rather tight ringlets, and arranged in a knot at the back.

### Burgesses in Best Attire.

The Virginia Burgesses sat in the body of the Jamestown church, facing the choir, in their best attire, with starched ruffs or stiff neckbands, and doublets of silk or velvet in bright colors. All sat with their hats on, in imitation of the British House of Commons. That the Burgesses were anxious to maintain class distinctions in dress is evident from the following law: "Be it enacted, that for all public contributions every unmarried man must be assessed in church according to his own apparel, and every married man must



THE DRESS OF LONG AGO.

be assessed according to his own and his wife's apparel."

The portrait of Sir George Percy gives one an excellent idea of the picturesque of fashions in London during the period of Charles I. The satin or velvet doublets had large, loose sleeves slashed up the front. The collar was covered by a falling band of rich point lace. In Vandykes and a short cloak fell carelessly over one shoulder. Bands, when trimmed with Vandyke lace, were called "peccadillies"; hence the fashionable London thoroughfare, Peccadilly, got its name from a shop where the

"peccadillies" were made and sold. The breeches, fringed or pointed, met the tops of the wide boots, which were ruffled with lace, lawn or soft leather. A broad-leaved Flemish beaver hat, with a rich hatband and plume of feathers, was set on one side of the head, and a Spanish rapier hung from a sword-belt, worn sash-wise over the right shoulder.

### Dress of Clergy.

The Rev. Robert Hunt, a zealous and pious clergyman, from Kent, England, where he was rector of a living, came with the English colonists to Virginia. In the colony, as in England, the first clergyman who came to Jamestown wore a black coat—the predecessor of the cassock—full breeches to the knee, silk hose fastened with points; a soft-brimmed hat and plain stock or falling band for outdoor wear; the white surplice and a close cap of black silk or velvet in church.

### Armor Worn.

That armor was worn by the first colonists is evident from the fact that the archives of the London Company show that plate coats, shirts of mail, culivers, helms, halberds and swords were sent out from London upon the request of the Burgesses, in July of 1622. Whole suits of armor had gone out of use in the time of Charles I., and stout buff coats, thick enough to resist a sword

## THRILLING BEAR STORY ALL IN IMAGINATION

No Such Occurrence at or Near Afton, Where Bears Are Never Seen.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) AFTON, VA., February 16.—The story published several weeks ago, of a woman near Afton having given her infant into the clutches of a huge bear, on her way to a dance, and mistaking it in the darkness for her husband, and the subsequent devouring of the child by this monster, has caused no little amusement here and a great deal of comment by people all over this and other States, besides giving a great deal of work to the clerks at the Afton post-office in reading and answering the numerous letters written in regard to this story.

The Chesapeake and Ohio agent at Afton has been kept busy answering the many questions asked by the passengers on the trains about this affair, several people having stopped off at Afton to hear more of the story. Nearly every leading paper in the country copied this article, and among the many letters received was one from a gentleman in the far West, who insisted "that the proper authorities take hold of this matter, and that the guilty parties be prosecuted, who would so cruelly take this method of ridding themselves of their offspring, and that it was a disgrace to any State in which it might occur."

As a matter of fact, there have been no bears seen within a radius of many miles of Afton for many years. A number of the older residents of this place remember a "bear" story similar to this, told some twenty-odd years ago, when bears were more numerous in the mountains in this section. It was related by an old hunter while on a big bear hunt. The same story has been published every year for the past six years.

Mrs. Harmon Pugh and little son have returned from a visit to Roanoke.

Mrs. Bruce Burks, of "Highland Lodge," and the Misses Lipscombe, of "Redlands," were Waynesboro visitors this week.

Mr. N. T. A. Munder, of Baltimore, was a guest at "Locust Dale" this week.

Mrs. James R. Goodloe has returned to the Afton House, after a visit to Mrs. W. Bailey Saunders, in Richmond.

Mr. Sam Goodloe is in Northern Virginia this week.

Mr. John McCue, of Richmond, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. S. Rhodes, at "Brookville."

### HANOVER NOTES.

Thomas Nelson Page's Latest Benevolent Enterprise.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) OFFLEY, HANOVER COUNTY, VA., February 16.—This section is much excited over the prospect of getting a rural route established in this neighborhood. It will start from Beaver Dam and run by C. T. Terrell's store, then east to E. T. Pollard's gate, then south to W. H. Campbell's, then west to J. J. Terry's, and thence via Trinity Church back to Beaver Dam.

Mr. J. B. Payne has bought from Mr. R. T. Dillard his grist mill on North River, about one mile from Hewlett's Station.

Mrs. E. B. Page, of Oakland, is still confined to her room, but is much improved since her sharp spell of sickness in December. She is now enjoying a visit from her son, Dr. Thomas Nelson Page, of Washington, D. C.

Besides several other charitable institutions that Dr. Page and his wife have fostered in this community, they are now starting a free hospital with a trained nurse for the poor people of this section. Such an idea could only emanate from the minds and hearts of two such charitable people.

Measles is rampant in this section, and in some cases whole families have been very sick. One mild case of smallpox is reported at Hewlett.

Mr. William H. Campbell, for a long time our faithful superintendent of public schools, fell on the ice one day this week and hurt himself quite badly, but as no bones were broken it is hoped he will soon recover from the shock.

Mrs. James Southward, quite an old lady, also fell and broke her hip.

All of the icehouses are full of good ice, but the cry still goes up for labor—more labor. The negroes, like sora in the fall, have disappeared.

## PIMPLES, BLACKHEADS—

Get Rid of All Your Face Troubles in a Few Days' Time With the Wonderful Stuart's Calcium Wafer.

Trial Package Sent Free.

You cannot have an attractive face or a beautiful complexion when your blood is bad and full of impurities. Impure blood means an impure face, always.

The most wonderful as well as the most rapid blood cleanser is Stuart's Calcium Wafer. You use them for a few days, and the difference tells in your face right away.

Most blood purifiers and skin treatments are full of poison. Stuart's Calcium Wafers are guaranteed free from any poison, mercury, drug, or opiate. They are as harmless as water, but the results are astonishing.

The worst cases of skin diseases have been cured in a week by this quick-acting remedy. It contains the most effective working power of any purifier ever discovered—calcium sulphide. Most blood and skin treatments are terribly slow.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers have cured boils in three days. Every particle of impurity is driven out of your system completely, never to return, and it is done without deranging your system at all.

No matter what your trouble is, whether pimples, blotches, blackheads, rash, tetter, or any other skin disease, you can solemnly depend upon Stuart's Calcium Wafers are never-failing.

Don't be any longer humiliated by having a spotted face. Don't have strangers stare at you, or allow your friends to be ashamed of you because of your face.

Your blood makes you what you are. The men and women who forge ahead are those with pure blood and pure faces. Did you ever stop to think of

Stuart's Calcium Wafers are absolutely harmless, but the results—mighty satisfying to you even at the end of a week. They will make you happy because your face will be a welcome sight not only to yourself when you look in the glass, but to everybody else who knows you and talks with you.

You want to prove to you that Stuart's Calcium Wafers are beyond doubt the best and quickest blood and skin purifier in the world—so we will send you a free sample as soon as we get your name and address. Send for it to-day, and then when you have tried the sample you will not rest contented until you have bought a 50c box at your druggist's.

Send your name and address to-day and we will at once send you by mail a sample package, free. Address T. Stuart & Co., 51 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

### Socialism in North Carolina.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) SALISBURY, N. C., February 16.—Edward E. Carr, of Danville, Ind., national organizer of the Socialist party, spoke in Salisbury to-night to a fair-sized audience composed of a number of Socialists in this section. North Carolina, together with other citizens who went through curiosity. Mr. Carr is a man of strong personality, and makes his doctrine plain, being a splendid exponent of Socialism. His visit here, however, accomplished but little for his party. He also speaks in Salisbury Sunday afternoon and night.

## "NEGRO MUST GO BACK TO AFRICA"

Abyssinian Priest Discusses the Negro Question of America.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) KNOXVILLE, TENN., February 16.—Rev. Father C. F. Checchi, B. S. C. M. A., ex-president of Virginia University and educational representative of the Coptic Church, Gonder, Ethiopia, East Africa, who has been traveling over America since the St. Louis World's Fair, obtaining information for King Menelik, of Abyssinia, was a visitor in Knoxville to-day, and will spend several weeks visiting other Southern cities, going from Knoxville to Atlanta.

He is a son of one of the three highest priests of his country, of magnificent physique, superior intelligence and gifted with a speech. He declined to be asked age or sex, whether he is married or single, refraining from answering the latter question, because priests in his country may marry three wives, while the King may marry five princesses.

He talked freely of his observations on the condition of the negro race in this country, and said that he had already observed that the condition of the negro in the South is much better than in the North, declaring that the negro is the victim of political demagogues in the North, and is nothing but a political parasite.

"There are many imaginary conceptions maintained by well-meaning people relative to the black race, but all these conceptions relative to the black man enjoying freedom and political equality must be erased in consideration of historical facts."

"The black race shall return to Africa and there he will enjoy the racial happiness of the land. There can never be any racial relation of the races in this country, as the whites by conquest are entitled to dominate the land of their ancestors."

## What's the Use

To break down your vigor

## With Coffee?

Most people need all the vitality they can secure. Some have an excess, and proceed to destroy it with one or more of the sedative drugs—Tobacco, Coffee, Whiskey or Morphine. All belong to the same family. They could use that excess vigor to improve business, or whatever pursuit they may be engaged in, but they seem to prefer to nullify it with drugs.

However, each one must make choice and pay the bill. The one who can let out coffee when it is known to be slowly setting up disease of some of the organs is worthy of praise.

The change from coffee and its aches and ails to well-made Postum, with its comfort and health, is really quite easy, for the deep seal brown of Postum changes to the rich golden brown when cream is added, and the flavor (when made according to directions) is very like the mild high grades of Java coffee. But the change drives out the coffee troubles and the old condition of comfortable health returns.

"There's a Reason" for

# POSTUM

Ever read one of these genuine letters?

### INSOMNIA

Lends to Madness, if Not Remedied in Time.

"Experiments satisfied me, some 5 years ago," writes a Tepeka woman, "that coffee was the direct cause of the insomnia from which I suffered terribly, as well as the extreme nervousness and acute dyspepsia, which made life a most painful thing for me."

"I had been a coffee drinker since childhood, and did not like to think that the beverage was doing me all this harm. But it was, and the time came when I had to face the fact, and protect myself. I therefore gave it up, abruptly and absolutely, and adopted Postum Food Coffee for my hot drink at meals."

"I began to note improvement in my condition very soon after I took on Postum. The change proceeded gradually, but surely, and it was a matter of only a few weeks before I found myself entirely relieved—the nervousness passed away, my digestive apparatus was restored to normal efficiency, and I began to sleep, restfully and peacefully."

"These happy conditions have continued during all of the five years, and I am safe in saying that I owe them entirely to Postum Food Coffee, for when I began to drink it I ceased to use medicines." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in plga.

# LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF VIRGINIA

ESTABLISHED 1871.

### PREMIUM INCOME.

|       |                |
|-------|----------------|
| 1887- | \$99,566.00    |
| 1888- | \$127,049.00   |
| 1889- | \$151,547.00   |
| 1890- | \$234,547.00   |
| 1891- | \$395,447.67   |
| 1892- | \$475,520.24   |
| 1893- | \$546,151.15   |
| 1894- | \$551,794.51   |
| 1895- | \$591,380.56   |
| 1896- | \$712,931.92   |
| 1897- | \$752,214.87   |
| 1898- | \$852,409.03   |
| 1899- | \$937,900.79   |
| 1900- | \$1,087,272.02 |
| 1901- | \$1,151,662.87 |
| 1902- | \$1,339,214.13 |
| 1903- | \$1,510,293.80 |
| 1904- | \$1,681,054.36 |
| 1905- | \$1,869,868.47 |
| 1906- | \$2,098,369.72 |

## TWENTY YEARS GROWTH

### ANNUAL STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1906.

| ASSETS.   |               | LIABILITIES.  |                |
|---|---------------|---|----------------|
| Real Estate, book value .....                                       | \$ 103,095 46 | Reserve, Actuaries' 4 per cent. and American 3 1-2 and 3 per cent. .... | \$2,332,125 00 |
| Mortgage Loans on Real Estate .....                                 | 1,571,508 80  | Death Losses reported, but not due. ....                                | 10,621 51      |
| Loans on Collateral .....   | 57,881 21     | Premiums Paid in Advance .....  | 42,512 52      |
| Loans on Company's Policies .....                                   | 49,502 09     | All other Liabilities .....   | 45,336 70      |
| Bonds and Stocks, book value .....                                  | 822,359 45    |   |                |
| Cash in Banks and Offices .....                                     | 208,960 80    | Total .....   | \$2,430,595 82 |
| Interest and Rents due and accrued .....                            | 27,737 70     |   |                |
| Market value of Real Estate, Bonds and Stocks over book value ..... | 35,780 49     |   |                |
| Net Uncollected and Deferred Premiums and Premium Notes .....       | 61,453 96     | Surplus to Policy-holders .....   | 501,693 23     |
| Total Admitted Assets, \$2,938,289 05                               |               | Total .....   | \$2,938,289 05 |

### STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS DURING 1906.

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| Increase in Premium Income                 | \$ 228,501.25  |
| Gross Income                               | \$2,218,551.07 |
| Increase in Gross Income                   | \$ 251,650.32  |
| Increase in Assets                         | \$ 546,811.24  |
| Insurance in Force, \$54,507,580.00        |                |
| Increase in Insurance in Force             | \$5,486,304.00 |
| Total Number of Policies in Force          | 443,551        |
| Increase in Number of Policies in Force    | 39,143         |
| Death Claims, &c., Paid to Policy-Holders, | \$ 690,198.97  |

Total Payments to Policy-Holders Since Organization, **\$7,346,067.73**

J. G. WALKER, President.

T. WM. PEMBERTON, First Vice-President.

W. L. T. ROGERSON, Secretary.